



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

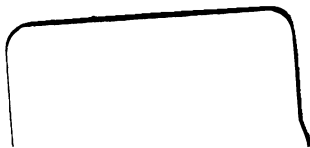
HINTS TO BEGINNERS  
IN  
LATIN COMPOSITION.  
—♦—  
PROFESSOR ROBERTS.

305. g.

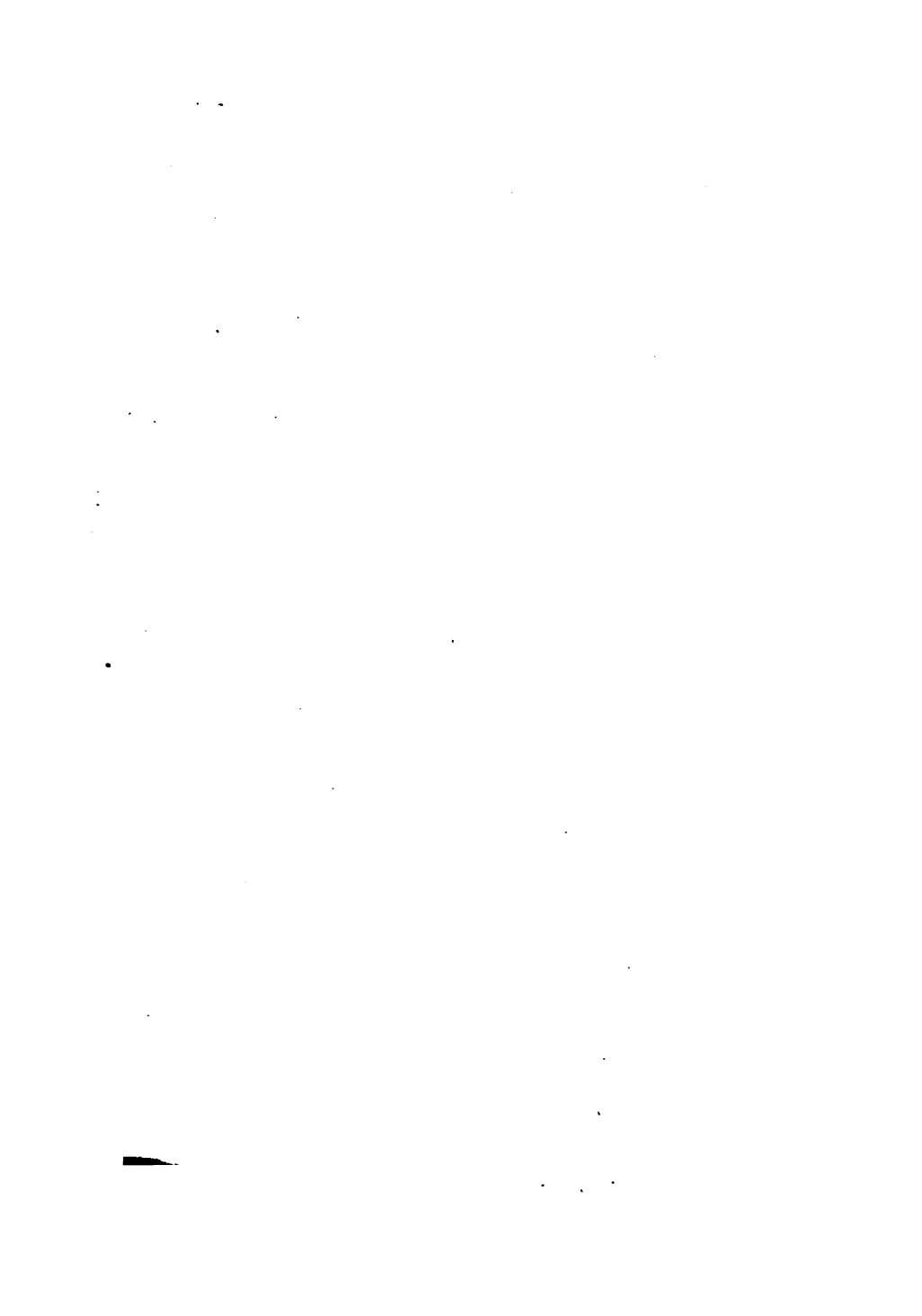
65.



6000962010







HINTS TO BEGINNERS  
IN  
LATIN COMPOSITION.

BY  
PROFESSOR ROBERTS,  
ST ANDREWS.

For the Use of Schools.



EDINBURGH :  
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT.  
LONDON : SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

1873.

305. 9. 65



## NOTE.

---

THE following "Hints" are of the most elementary character. They are intended to guard against errors which are almost certain to occur in first attempts at writing Latin. Teachers may find them useful in preventing a repetition of some very common and very irritating mistakes. Accuracy being thus secured, the way will be paved for elegant and idiomatic composition.

A. R.

ST ANDREWS, *March* 1873.





# HINTS TO BEGINNERS

IN

## LATIN COMPOSITION.

---

### I.

LEARN the grammar thoroughly. No pleasure or satisfaction can otherwise be had in the study of Latin. The first, second, and third requisite is *a perfectly accurate knowledge of the grammar*. Therefore begin at the beginning, and master every rule. Specially attend to the *exceptions* in declension, gender, conjugation, and syntax. Let the irregular *verbs* in particular be thoroughly mastered. If Latin rules for gender, declension, and conjugation have been committed to memory, a great advantage has been secured. Let these rules often be revised, till they have been so impressed upon the memory as never to be forgotten. If no such rules have been learned, all the more need that the following "Hints" should be carefully studied.

## II.

Beware of making any of the following words feminine; they are all *masculine* :—

Ordo, fascis, lapis, ensis,  
 Ignis, ordo, collis, mensis,  
 Amnis, sanguis, pes, et pons,  
 Grex, fons, calix, dens, et mons.

## III.

Beware of making any of the following words masculine; they are all *feminine* :—

Domus, tribus, manus, dos,  
 Tellus, humus, arbor, cos.

## IV.

Beware of making any of the following words masculine or feminine; they are all *neuter* :—

Agmen, carmen, flumen, fel,  
 Cor, os, iter, calcar, mel.

## V.

Beware of such genitives as *illi* for illius, *ipsi* for ipsius, *alteri* for alterius, *toti* for totius, *alii* for alius, *uni* for unius, *neutri* for neutrius, *nulli* for nullius.

“The house of that man was burnt,”—*not*  
*Domus illi hominis incensa est*—but  
*Domus illius hominis incensa est.*

"The death of one soldier happened,"—*not*  
*Mors uni militis accidit*—but  
*Mors unius militis accidit.*

## VI.

Beware of such datives as *illo* for *illi*, *ipso* for *ipsi*,  
*altero* for *alteri*, *toto* for *toti*, *ullo* for *ulli*, *solo* for *soli*.

"The king favoured that man,"—*not*  
*Rex illo homini favit*—but  
*Rex illi homini favit.*

"He envied no honour,"—*not*  
*Invidebat nullo honori*—but  
*Invidebat nulli honori.*

## VII.

Beware of using *illum* for *illud*, *istum* for *istud*, *ipsud*  
for *ipsum*, *hæc* for *hæ*.

"Cæsar stormed that town,"—*not*  
*Cæsar illum oppidum expugnavit*—but  
*Cæsar illud oppidum expugnavit.*

"Cæsar stormed the town itself,"—*not*  
*Cæsar ipsud oppidum expugnavit*—but  
*Cæsar ipsum oppidum expugnavit.*

"These things are pleasant,"—*not*  
*Hæc res sunt jucundæ*—but  
*Hæ res sunt jucundæ.*

## VIII.

Notice carefully the following genitives :—

Apollo,	Apollĭnis,	m.	<i>Apollo.</i>
Carthago,	Carthagĭnis,	f.	<i>Carthage.</i>
Homo,	homĭnis,	m.	<i>a human being.</i>
Ordo,	ordinis,	m.	<i>order.</i>
Imber,	imbris,	m.	<i>a shower.</i>
Iter,	itineris,	n.	<i>a journey.</i>
Vas,	vadis,	m.	<i>a surety.</i>
Vas,	vasis,	n.	<i>a vessel.</i>
Os,	oris,	n.	<i>the mouth.</i>
Os,	ossis,	n.	<i>a bone.</i>
Fœdus,	fœdĕris,	n.	<i>a treaty.</i>
Vetus,	vetĕris,	adj.	<i>ancient.</i>
Anceps,	ancipitis,	adj.	<i>doubtful.</i>
Auceps,	aucĭpis,	m.	<i>a fowler.</i>
Præceps,	præcipitis,	adj.	<i>headlong.</i>
Princeps,	princĭpis,	c. g.	<i>a ruler.</i>
Senex,	senis,	adj.	<i>old.</i>

## IX.

Beware of mistakes as to the *futures* and *imperfects* of such verbs as *cupio*, *capio*, *progredior*.

“He will go forward to Rome,”—*not*  
*Romam progredetur*—but  
*Romam progrediētur.*

"He was desirous of learning,"—*not*

*Discere cupebat*—but

*Discere cupiebat.*

"The city will ere long be taken,"—*not*

*Urbs mox capetur*—but

*Urbs mox capietur.*

### X.

Beware of writing *moriretur* for *moreretur*, *oreretur* for *oriretur*, *orturus* for *oriturus*, *ientis* in *eo* and its compounds (except *ambio*) for *euntis*.

"He persuaded the soldier to die,"—*not*

*Militi suasit ut moriretur*—but

*Militi suasit ut moreretur.*

"He said that the man would rise,"—*not*

*Dixit hominem orturum esse*—but

*Dixit hominem oriturum esse.*

"He met the king returning,"—*not*

*Regi redienti occurrit*—but

*Regi redeunti occurrit.*

### XI.

Beware of using the future infinitive active in a *passive* sense.

"He said that it would be done,"—*not*

*Dixit id facturum esse*—but

*Dixit id factum iri*—or

*Dixit fore ut id fieret.*

"They saw that they would be conquered,"—*not*

*Viderunt se superaturos esse*—but

*Viderunt se superatum iri*—or

*Viderunt fore ut superarentur.*

## XII.

Beware of making any of the following verbs govern the accusative; they all govern the *dative* :—

*Impero, placeo, noceo, faveo,*

*Obedio, pareo, subvenio, parco,*

*Resisto, suadeo, persuadeo, credo,*

*Confido, fido, auxilior, invideo,*

*Ignosco, obsum, prosum, desum,*

*etc., etc.*

"He commanded the soldiers to depart,"—*not*

*Milites imperavit ut abirent*—but

*Militibus imperavit ut abirent.*

"Hasdrubal came to assist his brother,"—*not*

*Hasdrubal ut fratrem auxiliaretur venit*—but

*Hasdrubal ut fratri auxiliaretur venit.*

"Cato was of much benefit to the state,"—*not*

*Cato civitatem magnopere proderat*—but

*Cato civitati magnopere proderat.*

## XIII.

Beware of using *personally* in the passive any verb which governs the *dative* in the active: such verbs can only be used *impersonally*.

"I am pardoned,"—*not*  
*Ignoscor*—but *ignoscitur mihi*.

"I am resisted,"—*not*  
*Resistor*—but *resistitur mihi*.

"He was believed,"—*not*  
*Ille creditus est*—but *illi creditum est*.

"He was commanded,"—*not*  
*Ille imperatus est*—but *illi imperatum est*.

## XIV.

Remember, too, that *neuter* verbs cannot be used in the passive, except *impersonally*.

"Cæsar was come to Alexandria,"—*not*  
*Cæsar Alexandriam ventus est*—but  
*A Cæsare Alexandriam ventum est*.

"He heard of the arrival of Hannibal,"—*not*  
*De Hannibale adventu audivit*—but  
*De Hannibalis adventu audivit*—or  
*Hannibalem advenisse audivit*.



## XV.

Beware of making any of the following verbs govern the dative; they all govern the *accusative*:—

Jubeo, juvo, adjuvo, lædo,  
Oblecto, delecto, guberno, offendo.

“Cassius assisted Brutus,”—*not*  
*Cassius Bruto adjuvit*—but  
*Cassius Brutum adjuvit*.

“Cæsar displeased Pompey,”—*not*  
*Cæsar Pompeio offendit*—but  
*Cæsar Pompeium offendit*.

## XVI.

Beware of making such an expression as “We are told” by *dicimur*; it must be made by *narrant*, *nobis traditur*, *fertur*, etc. “*Dicimur*” would mean “We are reported” [to others].

“We are told that Cæsar conquered,”—*not*  
*Dicimur Cæsarem visisse*—but  
*Nobis traditur Cæsarem vicisse*.

## XVII.

Carefully beware of making a *deponent* verb bear a *passive* signification.

“The reward might be promised,”—*not*  
*Munus polliceretur*—but  
*Munus promitteretur*.

"He was followed by the enemy,"—*not*

*Ab hoste secutus est*—but

*Eum hostis secutus est.*

"Admired by all, the victor triumphed,"—*not*

*Ab omnibus miratus, victor triumphavit*—but

*Omnibus eum mirantibus, victor triumphavit.*

### XVIII.

Beware of using a *nominative* absolute, instead of the *ablative* absolute: every nominative in Latin must have a verb expressed or understood.

"The king being dead, war broke out,"—*not*

*Rex mortuus, bellum exarsit*—but

*Rege mortuo, bellum exarsit.*

### XIX.

Remember that every adjective which has *e* in the nom. sing. neuter has *i* only in the ablative.

"He was slain by a sharp sword,"—*not*

*Gladio acre interfectus est*—but

*Gladio acri interfectus est.*

### XX.

Remember that a preposition must be used with *persons*, but not with *things*, to denote instrumentality.

“He was slain by a sword,”—*not*  
*A gladio interfectus est*—but  
*Gladio interfectus est.*

“He was slain by Cæsar,”—*not*  
*Cæsare interfectus est*—but  
*A Cæsare interfectus est.*

“Sp. Mælius was slain by Ahala with a sword,”—*is*  
*Sp. Mælius ab Ahala gladio interfectus est.*

## XXI.

Remember that *verba declarandi et sentiendi*—verbs of seeing, hearing, feeling, knowing, thinking, saying, believing—are construed with the accusative and the infinitive.

“He said that he had lived there,”—*not*  
*Dixit ut ibi vixisset*—but  
*Dixit se ibi vixisse.*

“He thought that Cato was wise,”—*not*  
*Arbitratus est ut Cato sapiens esset*—but  
*Arbitratus est Catonem sapientem esse.*

“He saw that the city was fair,”—*not*  
*Vidit ut urbs pulchra esset*—but  
*Vidit urbem pulchram esse.*

The following may be added as specimens of multitudes which fall under this rule: *affirmo, pro certo habeo, certiore facio, narro, puto, sentio, patet, liquet, fertur, traditur, promitto* (fut. inf.), *scio, satis habeo*, etc. — wherever, in particular, any kind of *announcement* is made.

## XXII.

Remember that the infinitive should never be used in Latin to express a purpose; but “ut” with the subjunctive must be used.

“He read the book to learn,”—not  
*Legit librum discere*—but  
*Legit librum ut disceret.*

“He spoke to deceive,”—not  
*Locutus est fallere*—but  
*Locutus est ut falleret.*

## XXIII.

Notice the difference of meaning in the following expressions, according as the verbs are followed by *ut* or the *accusative and infinitive*:—

“He told me to do it,”—is  
*Mihi dixit ut facerem.*

“He told them that I had done it,”—is  
*Illis dixit me fecisse.*

"He advised them to take care,"—is

*Eos monuit ut caverent.*

"He informed them that he had taken care,"—is

*Eos monuit se caruisse.*

"They cried out that he should give the signal,"—is

*Clamdrunt ut signum daret.*

"They cried out that he had given the signal,"—is

*Clamdrunt illum signum dedisse.*

#### XXIV.

Remember that verbs of *advising*, *requesting*, *commanding*, *causing*, and *happening*, are followed by *ut* and the *subjunctive*.

"I advise you to depart,"—*not*

*Hortor te abire*—but

*Hortor te ut abeas.*

"I entreat you to speak,"—*not*

*Oro te loqui*—but

*Oro te ut loquaris.*

"I commanded him to go,"—*not*

*Illi imperavi proficisci*—but

*Illi imperavi ut proficisceretur.*

"I will make him do it,"—*not*

*Efficiam illum id facere*—but

*Efficiam ut id faciat.*

“Pompey happened to speak,”—*not*  
*Pompeius loqui accidit*—but  
*Accidit ut Pompeius loqueretur.*

The most common verbs belonging to these several classes are—*moneo, hortor, suadeo, persuadeo*—*peto, rogo, oro, precor*—*impero, præcipio, decerno*—*facio, efficio*—*accidit, contigit, non potest fieri.*

## XXV.

Remember, however, that *jubeo* and *veto* are followed by the infinitive.

“Cæsar ordered him to speak,”—*not*  
*Cæsar eum jussit ut loqueretur*—but  
*Cæsar eum loqui jussit.*

“Cæsar forbade him to speak,”—*not*  
*Cæsar eum vetuit ut loqueretur*—but  
*Cæsar eum loqui vetuit.*

## XXVI.

Observe that these verbs, *admiror, doleo, gaudeo, queror, miror*, and some others of like meaning, may be followed either by *quod* or the accusative and infinitive.

“I wonder that you wish to go,”—*not*  
*Admiror ut ire velis*—but  
*Admiror te ire velle*—or  
*Admiror quod ire vis.*

## XXVII.

Verbs like *cupio*, *soleo*, *incipio*, *volo*, *malo*, *nolo*, which suggest something more as requisite to complete the sense, are followed by the simple infinitive.

“They desire to go abroad,”—*not*  
*Cupiunt ut peregrinentur*—but  
*Cupiunt peregrinari*.

“They are accustomed to walk,”—*not*  
*Solent ut ambulent*—but  
*Solent ambulare*.

“They prefer to go home,”—*not*  
*Malunt ut domum eant*—but  
*Malunt domum ire*.

## XXVIII.

Remember that the *infinitive* must never be used after a verb of *motion*, but either *ut*, *qui*, *ad*, the future participle active, *causd*, or the supine in *um*.

“He sent ambassadors to sue for peace,”—*not*  
*Misit legatos pacem petere*—but  
*Misit legatos ut pacem peterent*—or  
*Misit legatos qui pacem peterent*—or  
*Misit legatos ad pacem petendam*—or

Misit legatos pacem *petituros*—or

Misit legatos pacis *petendæ causâ*—or

Misit legatos pacem *petitum*.

## XXIX.

Remember that there is a *sequence of tenses* which must be strictly observed in Latin. It is as follows:—The present and future indicative take after them the *present* subjunctive; the imperfect and pluperfect take the *imperfect* subjunctive; the perfect indicative may take after it either the *present* or *imperfect* subjunctive, according as it is itself an aorist or a present perfect.

“He advises him to go,”—*not*

*Illi suadet ut iret*—but

*Illi suadet ut eat*.

“He will advise him to go,”—*not*

*Illi suadebit ut iret*—but

*Illi suadebit ut eat*.

“He was advising him to go,”—*not*

*Illi suadebat ut eat*—but

*Illi suadebat ut iret*.

“He has advised him to go,”—*not*

*Illi suasit ut iret*—but

*Illi suasit ut eat*.



"He advised him to go,"—*not*

*Illi suasit ut eat*—but

*Illi suasit ut iret.*

### XXX.

Remember that all the compounds of *eo* (except *ambio*) are conjugated like the simple verb: notice especially their *futures*; and make all their perfects by *ii*, not *ivi*.

"The ship will return,"—*not*

*Navis rediet*—but

*Navis redibit.*

"They will go out,"—*not*

*Exient*—but *Exibunt.*

"The boy has departed,"—*not*

*Puer abivit*—but *Puer abiit.*

### XXXI.

Remember that all interrogative words, such as *quis*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quando*, etc., are followed by the indicative in *direct*, but by the subjunctive in *indirect* questions.

"Who lives here?"

*Quis hic vivit?*

"I know not who lives here,"

*Nescio quis hic vivat.*

"What sort of a man was he?"

*Qualis ille erat?*

"I know not what sort of a man he was,"

*Nescio qualis esset.*

### XXXII.

Remember that "whether—or," when equivalent to "be it so that," is to be made, not by "utrum—an," but by "seu—sive," or "sive—sive."

"Whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey, it is beautiful,"—*not*

*Utrum hæc est domus Cæsaris an Pompei, pulchra est*  
—but

*Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris sive Pompei, pulchra est*  
—or

*Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris seu Pompei, pulchra est.*

### XXXIII.

Remember that "whether—or," in questions *direct* or *indirect*, is to be made, not by "seu—sive," but by *utrum, an, ne, or necne*, as in the following examples:—

"Whether is this the house of Cæsar or Pompey?"—*not*

*Sive hæc est domus Cæsaris sive Pompei?*—but

*Utrum* hæc domus Cæsaris *an* Pompei est?—or

Hæc domus Cæsaris *an* Pompei est?—or

*Estne* hæc domus Cæsaris *an* Pompei?—or

Cæsaris Pompeine hæc domus est?

“I know not whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey,”—*not*

*Nescio sive* hæc domus Cæsaris *sive* Pompei *sit*—but

*Nescio* (*utrum*) hæc domus Cæsaris *an* Pompei *sit*.

“Is this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, either *Yes* or *No*.)

*Estne* hæc domus Cæsaris?

“Is not this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, *Yes*.)

*Nonne* hæc est domus Cæsaris?

“Is this the house of Cæsar?”

(Expected answer, *No*.)

*Num* hæc est domus Cæsaris?

“Is this Cæsar’s house or not?”

*Est* hæc domus Cæsaris *annon*?

“I know not whether this is Cæsar’s house or not.”

*Nescio* hæc *sit* domus Cæsaris *neque*.

#### XXXIV.

Observe carefully that “or” must never be made by *aut* or *vel* in questions direct or indirect.

"Is this the house of Cæsar or Pompey?"—*not*

*Estne hæc domus Cæsaris aut Pompei*—but

*Estne hæc domus Cæsaris an Pompei?*

"I know not whether this is the house of Cæsar or Pompey,"—*not*

*Nescio an hæc sit domus Cæsaris vel Pompei*—but

*Nescio (utrum) hæc sit domus Cæsaris an Pompei.*

### XXXV.

Remember that when adjectives have *er* in the nom. sing. mas., and *is* in the nom. sing. fem., or the two forms *er* and *us* in the nom. sing. mas., *er* is the form followed in comparison.

"The sword was very sharp,"—*not*

*Gladius erat acerrimus*—but

*Gladius erat acerrimus.*

"Cleopatra was very famous,"—*not*

*Cleopatra erat celebrissima*—but

*Cleopatra erat celeberrima.*

"The war was very prosperous,"—*not*

*Bellum fuit prosperissimum*—but

*Bellum fuit prosperrimum.*

### XXXVI.

Beware of error in the comparison of adjectives in *illis*, and their corresponding adverbs in *ille*.

“He was very like his brother,”—*not*

*Fratri fuit similissimus*—but

*Fratri fuit simillimus*.

“The matter was with very great difficulty accomplished,”—*not*

*Res difficilissime peracta est*—but

*Res difficillime peracta est*.

### XXXVII.

Notice carefully the following adjectives as the most common of those which have the positive and superlative, but want the *comparative* :—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	
Novus,	—	novissimus,	<i>new.</i>
Inclytus,	—	inclytissimus,	<i>famous.</i>
Sacer,	—	sacerrimus,	<i>sacred.</i>
Invictus,	—	invictissimus,	<i>invincible.</i>
Vetus,	(vetustior),	veterrimus,	<i>ancient.</i>

### XXXVIII.

Observe, too, that the following are the most common of those adjectives which have the positive and comparative, but want the *superlative* :—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	
Juvenis,	junior,	( <i>minimus natu</i> ),	<i>young.</i>
Senex,	senior,	( <i>maximus natu</i> ),	<i>old.</i>
Ingens,	ingentior,	—	<i>huge.</i>
Insignis,	insignior,	—	<i>distinguished.</i>
Pronus,	pronior,	—	<i>prone.</i>
Opimus,	opimior,	—	<i>rich.</i>

## XXXIX.

Notice further, that the following are the most common of those adjectives which have neither *comparative* nor *superlative* :—

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.	
Mirus,	—	—	<i>wonderful.</i>
Trux,	—	—	<i>cruel.</i>
Almus,	—	—	<i>genial.</i>
Ferus,	—	—	<i>fierce.</i>
Rudis,	—	—	<i>rude.</i>
Inops,	—	—	<i>needy.</i>
Lassus,	—	—	<i>weary.</i>
Memor,	—	—	<i>mindful.</i>

Add most of those in *us* pure, as *idoneus*.

## XL

Remember that “too” can be made by “nimis” only when it expresses a *positive* statement; when denoting *comparison*, the comparative degree with “quam” must be used.

“Cæsar was too ambitious,”—is  
 Cæsar *nimis* ambitiosus fuit ;—but  
 “Cæsar was too ambitious to yield,”—is  
 Cæsar *ambitiosior* fuit *quam* ut cederet.

## XLI.

Remember that “after” and “before” with *verbs* must not be made by “post” or “ante,” but by “postquam” and “antequam.” “Post” and “ante” would mean “afterwards” and “formerly.”

“After Cæsar came, there was peace,”—*not*  
*Post Cæsar venit, fuit pax*—but  
*Postquam* Cæsar venit, fuit pax—or  
 Post Cæsar's *adventum*, fuit pax.  
 “Before Cæsar came, there was war,”—*not*  
*Ante Cæsar venit, fuit bellum*—but  
*Antequam* Cæsar venit, fuit bellum—or  
 Ante Cæsar's *adventum*, fuit bellum.

## XLII.

Notice carefully the declinable and indeclinable numerals : quatuor, quinque, etc., viginti, triginta, etc., are *not* declined : ducenti, -æ, -a, trecenti, -æ, -a, etc., *are* declined : mille is used as an indeclinable adjective, and generally agrees with its substantive ; but in the plural it is a noun of the third declension (millia, millium, millibus), and regularly governs the genitive.

“A band of twenty men,”—*not*

*Manus vigintorum hominum*—but

*Manus viginti hominum.*

“He sent two hundred soldiers,”—*not*

*Misit ducenti milites*—but

*Misit ducentos milites.*

“He bought a thousand ships,”—is

*Mille naves emit*—rarely *mille navium.*

“He went with a thousand men,”—is

*Cum mille hominibus ivit*—rarely *hominum.*

“He set out with three thousand men,”—is

*Cum tribus millibus hominum profectus est.*

“He routed an army of thirty thousand men,”—is

*Exercitum triginta millium hominum fugavit.*

#### XLIII.

Beware of mistaking “to” in such an expression as “he spoke to” for the sign of the dative; the accusative must be used.

“Cæsar spoke to Pompey,”—*not*

*Cæsar allocutus est Pompeio*—but

*Cæsar allocutus est Pompeium.*

#### XLIV.

Observe that the *accusative* must be used in Latin when a verb of motion precedes the name of a town, although “at” or “to” may stand in the English.



"Hannibal had arrived at Carthage,"—*not*  
*Hannibal Carthagine advenerat*—but  
*Hannibal Carthaginem advenerat.*

"Scipio will come to Carthage,"—*not*  
*Scipio Carthagini veniet*—but  
*Scipio Carthaginem veniet.*

## XLV.

In like manner, the accusative (with or without a preposition as rule requires) must be used in Latin when a verb of motion precedes the name of a country or town, although "in" may stand in the English.

"They were sent to fight in Spain,"—*not*  
*In Hispania ut pugnarent missi sunt*—but  
*In Hispaniam ut pugnarent missi sunt.*

"Cicero went to study in Athens,"—*not*  
*Cicero ut studeret Athenis profectus est*—but  
*Cicero ut studeret Athenas profectus est.*

## XLVI.

Observe how "should" or "should have" is to be expressed in Latin, according as it simply denotes a *fact*, implies *futurity*, or expresses *moral obligation*.

"It is fair that the guilty should suffer,"—is  
*Æquum est nocentes pati.*

“ We wonder that that should have happened,”—is  
Miramur id *accidisse*.

“ It seemed safer that the Latins should be defended,”—is  
Tutius visum est Latinos *defendi*.

“ He said that he should write” (futurity),—is  
Dixit se *scripturum esse*.

“ We should be diligent” (duty),—is  
Diligentes esse *debemus*.

“ We should have been diligent” (duty),—is  
Diligentes esse (not *fuisse*) *debuimus*.

## XLVII.

Notice carefully that many verbs which are used *absolutely* in the active in English, must have a *pronoun* in Latin, or be put in the *passive*, which has then the force of the middle voice.

“ They moved with ease,”—*not*  
*Facile movebant*—but  
*Facile se movebant*—or  
*Facile movebantur*.

“ The cavalry wheeled,”—*not*  
*Equites circumagebant*—but  
*Equites se circumagebant*—or  
*Equites circumagebantur*.

## XLVIII.

Observe that Latin has no *perfect* participle active except in *deponent* verbs, and that therefore, in verbs other than deponent, recourse must be had to the ablative absolute, or an adverbial clause.

“Cæsar having set out, conquered the enemy,”—is  
Cæsar *profectus* hostem vicit ;—but

“Cæsar, having conquered the enemy, returned,”—is  
Cæsar, *hoste victo*, reversus est—or  
Cæsar, *quum hostem vicisset*, reversus est.

We cannot say “Cæsar, *Pompeium victus*, in Italiam rediit,” because there is no deponent verb *vincor*, and *victus* is not active but passive. We can say, “Cæsar, *occasionem adeptus*, Pompeium adortus est,” and “Cæsar *Pompeium adortus*, penitus superavit,” because *adeptus* and *adortus* are the perfect participles *active* from the deponent verbs *adipiscor* and *adorior*.

## XLIX.

Remember that in an *indirect* sentence all the leading verbs must be in the *infinitive* (present, perfect, or future)—all the subordinate verbs in the subjunctive—and that no *indicative* must be used, except in an explanatory clause introduced by the narrator.

“He says that the friend he loved is dead,”—*not*  
*Dicit amicum quem amabat mortuum esse*—but  
*Dicit amicum quem amaret mortuum esse*.

"It is related that Hannibal, who defeated the Romans near Cannæ, afterwards fled into Bithynia, and that, having lived there several years, he at last died by poison,"—*not*

Fertur Hannibalem, qui Romanos apud Cannas *vicit*, in Bithyniam postea fugisse, et quum complures annos ibi *vixerat*, ad postremum veneno mortuum esse,—but

Fertur Hannibalem, qui Romanos apud Cannas *vicerit*, in Bithyniam postea fugisse, et quum complures annos ibi *vixisset*, ad postremum veneno mortuum esse.

*N.B.*—A *subordinate* clause is always brought in by a relative, adverb, or conjunction.

## L.

Observe that an indirect sentence is *introduced* by some such expression as "they say," "it is related," "we are told,"—"that," etc., and may be continued to any length, no indicative being admissible, except in parenthesis.

"We are told that the battle was fierce,"—is

Nobis traditur prœlium atrox esse.

"We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, was fierce,"—is

Nobis traditur prœlium quod apud Cannas commissum *sit*, atrox esse.

"We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal conquered, was fierce,"  
—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum sit, a quo Hannibal victor *discesserit*, atrox esse.

"We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal conquered, after he had slain an immense multitude of the Romans, was fierce,"  
—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum sit, a quo Hannibal victor *discesserit*, postquam ingentem Romanorum multitudinem *occidisset*, atrox esse.

We are told that the battle which was fought near Cannæ, and in which Hannibal (who was a Carthaginian) conquered, after he had slain an immense multitude of the Romans, was fierce,"—is

Nobis traditur prælium quod apud Cannas commissum sit, a quo Hannibal (qui Pœnus erat) victor *discesserit*, postquam ingentem Romanorum multitudinem *occidisset*, atrox esse.—And so on.

## LI.

Consider carefully the following passage from Livy, and observe the changes in construction:—

"Hannibal had gained possession of the ring of Marcellus along with his body. Crispinus, fearing lest

deceit should be practised by the Carthaginian on any one by misleading him through means of the seal, had sent messengers round about the nearest states [to say] that his colleague was slain, and that the enemy were possessed of his ring, [he begged therefore] that they would not believe any letters written in the name of Marcellus. This message had arrived at Salapia just a little previously, when a letter was brought from Hannibal composed in the name of Marcellus [to say] that he would come to Salapia in the night which was to follow that day: [he begged therefore] that the soldiers (who were in the garrison) should be ready, in case there might be need anywhere of their assistance."

"Annulo Marcelli simul cum corpore Hannibal potitus erat: ejus signi errore ne cui dolus necteretur a Poeno metuens, Crispinus circa civitates proximas miserat nuntios, occisum collegam esse annuloque ejus hostem potitum, ne quibus litteris crederent nomine Marcelli compositis. Paulo ante hic nuntius consulis Salapiam venerat, quum litteræ ab Hannibale allatæ sunt Marcelli nomine compositæ: se nocte quæ diem illum secutura esset Salapiam venturum: milites essent parati—qui in præsidio erant—si quo opera eorum opus esset."—Lib. xxvii. 28.

Observe that *collegam occisum esse* was information given, some such verb as "dico" being understood; *ne crederent* was a request made, such a verb as "rogo" being implied; so, in next sentence, *se venturum* is in-

formation in the leading clause, *secutura esset* in the subordinate; *militēs essent* implies an exhortation; and, finally, *erant* is in the indicative, as standing in an explanatory clause inserted by the historian. The construction may thus frequently be varied in the same sentence.

## LII.

Master thoroughly the conjugations of the following verbs, as being those in common use which are most frequently mistaken:—

Adjūvō,	adjuvi,	adjūtum,	adjuvare,	<i>to assist.</i>
Domo,	domui,	domitum,	domare,	<i>to subdue.</i>
Sono,	sonui,	sonitum,	sonare,	<i>to sound.</i>
Veto,	vetui,	vetitum,	vetare,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Arceo,	arui,	—	arcere,	<i>to ward off.</i>
Ardeo,	arsui,	arsum,	ardere,	<i>to burn (n.)</i>
Careo,	carui,	caritum,	carere,	<i>to want.</i>
Caveo,	cavi,	cautum,	cavēre,	<i>to beware.</i>
Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censēre,	<i>to think.</i>
Faveo,	favi,	fautum,	favēre,	<i>to favour.</i>
Hæreo,	hæsi,	hæsum,	hærēre,	<i>to stick.</i>
Jaceo,	jacui,	jacitum,	jacēre,	<i>to lie [still].</i>
Misceo,	miscui,	{ mistum, mixtum, }	miscere,	<i>to mix.</i>
Noceo,	nocui,	nocitum,	nocēre,	<i>to hurt.</i>
Pendeo,	pependi,	pensum,	pendēre,	<i>to hang (n.)</i>

Placeo,	placui,	placitum,	placēre,	<i>to please.</i>
Rideo,	risi (not <i>ridi</i> ),	risum,	ridēre,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Sedeo,	sedi (not <i>sessi</i> ),	sessum,	sedēre,	<i>to sit.</i>
Suadeo,	suasi,	suasum,	suadēre,	<i>to persuade.</i>
Video,	vidi,	visum,	vidēre,	<i>to see.</i>
Allicio,	allexi,	allectum,	allicēre,	<i>to allure.</i>
Bibo,	bibi,	bibitum,	bibēre,	<i>to drink.</i>
Cado,	cecīdi,	casum,	cadēre,	<i>to fall.</i>
Cædo,	cecīdi,	cæsum,	cædēre,	<i>to fell.</i>
Cedo,	cessi,	cessum,	cedēre,	<i>to yield.</i>
Cano,	cecini,	cantum,	canēre,	<i>to sing.</i>
Claudo,	{ clausi (not <i>claudi</i> ), }	clausum,	claudēre,	<i>to shut.</i>
Cogo,	coegi,	coactum,	cogēre,	<i>to compel.</i>
Colo,	colui,	cultum,	colēre,	<i>to cultivate.</i>
Consolo,	consului,	consultum,	consulēre,	<i>to consult.</i>
Cupio,	cupivi,	cupītum,	cupere,	<i>to desire.</i>
Delēgo,	delegavi,	delegatum,	delegare,	<i>to delegate.</i>
Delēgo,	delegi,	delectum,	deligere,	<i>to choose.</i>
Dilēgo,	dilexi,	dilectum,	diligere,	<i>to love.</i>
Disco,	didici,	—	discere,	<i>to learn.</i>
Discedo,	{ discessi (not <i>discedi</i> ), }	discessum,	discedēre,	<i>to depart.</i>
Divido,	{ divisi (not <i>dividi</i> ), }	divisum,	dividēre,	<i>to divide.</i>
Elicio,	elicui,	elictum,	elicēre,	<i>to draw out.</i>
Emo,	emi (not <i>empsi</i> ),	emptum,	emēre,	<i>to buy.</i>
Figo,	fixi,	fixum,	figēre,	<i>to fix.</i>



Fingo,	finxi,	{fictum (not finctum),}	finġere,	to form.
Flecto,	flexi,	{flexum (not flectum),}	flectĕre,	to bend.
Incĕdo,	incessi,	incessum,	incedĕre,	to march.
Incĭdo,	incĭdi,	incasum,	incidĕre,	to fall upon.
Incĭdo,	incĭdi,	incisum,	incidĕre,	to cut into.
Jacio,	jeci,	jactum,	jacĕre,	to throw.
Lacesso,	laccessivi,	laccessitum,	laccessĕre,	to provoke.
Lædo,	læsi,	læsum,	lædĕre,	to hurt.
Ludo,	lusi,	lusum,	ludĕre,	to play.
Mando,	mandavi,	mandatum,	mandāre,	to entrust.
Mando,	mandi,	mansum,	mandĕre,	to chew.
Meto,	messui,	messum,	metĕre,	to reap.
Molo,	molui,	molitum,	molĕre,	to grind.
Necto,	nexi, nexui,	nexum,	nectĕre,	to tie.
Pasco,	pavi,	pastum,	pascĕre,	to feed.
Pendo,	pependi,	pensum,	pendĕre,	to suspend.
Pergo,	perrexi,	perrectum,	perġere,	to advance.
Plaudo,	plausi,	plausum,	plaudĕre,	{to clap the hands.
Porrigo,	porrexi,	porrectum,	porrigĕre,	to extend.
Posco,	poposci,	—	poscĕre,	to demand.
Rado,	rasi,	rasum,	radĕre,	to scrape.
Sapio,	sapivi, sapii,	—	sapĕre,	to be wise.
Scindo,	{scĭdi (not scissi),}	scissum,	scindĕre,	to cut.
Sino,	sivi,	situm,	sinĕre,	to allow.

Sterno,	stravi,	stratum,	sternĕre,	<i>to strew.</i>
Sumo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sumĕre,	<i>to take.</i>
Tego,	texi (not <i>tegi</i> ),	tectum,	tegĕre,	<i>to cover.</i>
Texo,	texui,	textum,	texĕre,	<i>to weave.</i>
Trudo,	trusi,	trusum,	trudĕre,	<i>to thrust.</i>
Verto,	{ verti (not <i>versi</i> ), }	versum,	vertĕre,	<i>to turn.</i>
Vinco,	vici,	victum,	vincĕre,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Volvo,	volvi,	volutum,	volvĕre,	<i>to roll.</i>
Amicio,	amicui, amixi,	amictum,	amicire,	<i>to clothe.</i>
Ferio,	—	—	ferire,	<i>to strike.</i>
Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	fulcire,	<i>to prop.</i>
Haurio,	hausi,	{ haustum, hausum, }	haurire,	<i>to draw up.</i>
Salio,	salui, salii,	saltum,	salire,	<i>to leap.</i>
Sancio,	sanxi,	{ sancitum, sanctum, }	sancire,	<i>to ratify.</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	<i>to perceive.</i>
Sepio,	sepsi,	septum,	sĕpire,	<i>to hedge in.</i>
Veneo,	venii,	—	venire,	<i>to be sold.</i>
Vincio,	vinxi,	vinctum,	vincire,	<i>to bind.</i>
Adipiscor,	adeptus,	adipisci,		<i>to obtain.</i>
Expergiscor,	experrectus,	expergisci,		<i>to awake.</i>
Irascor,	—	irasci,		<i>to be angry.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus,	nancisci,		<i>to get.</i>
Nascor,	natus,	nasci,		<i>to be born.</i>
Nitor,	nisus, nixus,	niti,		<i>to endeavour.</i>

Queror,	questus,	queri,	<i>to complain.</i>
Reminiscor,	—	reminisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Revertor,	reversus,	reverti,	<i>to return.</i>
Assentior,	assensus,	assentiri,	<i>to assent.</i>
Experior,	expertus,	experiri,	<i>to try.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus,	mentiri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Metior,	mensus,	metiri,	<i>to measure.</i>
Ordior,	orsus,	ordiri,	<i>to begin.</i>

## LIII.

Carefully observe the *quantities* of the following words, and the different meanings which some of them have, according as they are long or short :—

Castigo,	not castīgo,	<i>to chastise.</i>
Dormīto,	not dormīto,	<i>to slumber.</i>
Festīno,	not festīno,	<i>to hasten.</i>
Infēlix,	not infēlix,	<i>unhappy.</i>
Investigo,	not investīgo,	<i>to investigate.</i>
Infidus,	not infīdus,	<i>unfaithful.</i>
Irrīto,	not irrīto,	<i>to provoke.</i>
Ixīon,	not Ixīon,	<i>Ixion.</i>
Mendīcus,	not mendīcus,	<i>indigent.</i>
Petītor,	not petītor,	<i>a candidate.</i>
Pudīcus,	not pudīcus,	<i>modest.</i>
Quamōbrem,	not quamōbrem,	<i>wherefore.</i>
Radīces,	not radīces,	<i>roots.</i>
Salūber,	not salūber,	<i>wholesome.</i>

Sentīna,	not sentīna,	<i>the hold of a ship.</i>
Subtilis,	not subtilis,	<i>slender.</i>
Tibicen,	not tibicen,	<i>a flute-player.</i>
Thalīa,	not Thalīa,	<i>one of the Muses.</i>
Trucido,	not trucido,	<i>to slaughter.</i>
Tutēla,	not tutēla,	<i>protection.</i>
Vectīgal,	not vectīgal,	<i>a tax.</i>
Arbōres,	not arbōres,	<i>trees.</i>
Adjūvo,	not adjūvo,	<i>to assist.</i>
Cæsar, Cæsāris,	not Cæsāris,	<i>Cæsar.</i>
Oceānus,	not oceānus,	<i>the ocean.</i>
Pagīna,	not pagīna,	<i>a page.</i>
Tubīcen,	not tubīcen,	<i>a trumpeter.</i>

Āret, *it is dry*, from āreo.

Āret, *let him plough*, from āro.

Cupīdo, *desire* or *Cupid*.

Cupīdo, dat. or abl. sing. m. of cupidus, *desirous*.

Dīco, *I say*, from dico, dixi, dictum, dīcēre.

Dīco, *I dedicate*, from dico, -avi, -atum, -are.

Edūco, *I lead out*, eduxi, eductum, edūcēre.

Edūco, *I educate*, -avi, -atum, -are.

Irrīto, *I irritate*, -avi, -atum, -are.

Irrīto, dat. or abl. sing. of irrītus, *ineffectual*.

Lābor, *I glide*, lapsus, lābi.

Lābor, *labour*.

Lēges, *laws*, from lex.

Lēges, *thou shalt read*, from lēgo.

Mālus, *an apple-tree or mast.*

Mālus, *a wicked man, -a -um.*

Māne, *the morning, indecl. subst.*

Māne, *remain thou, from maneo.*

Nītēre, *strive thou, from nītor.*

Nītēre, *to shine, from nīteo.*

Oblītus, *having forgotten, from obliviscor.*

Oblītus, *besmeared, from oblīno, oblēvi, oblītum, oblinere.*

Ōvis, *dat. or abl. pl. from ovum, an egg.*

Ōvis, *a sheep.*

Plācet, *let him soothe, from plāco, -avi, -atum, -are.*

Plācet, *it pleases, from placeo, -ui, -itum, -ēre.*

Pōpŭlus, *a poplar tree.*

Pōpŭlus, *a people.*

Vēlis, *dat. or abl. pl. of velum, a sail.*

Vēlis, *thou mayest wish, from volo.*

Vēnit, *it is sold, from veneo ; or he came, from venio.*

Vēnit, *he comes, from venio.*

THE END.









